

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### FEDOR GRIGOR'EVICH SOLINOV ON HIS 100th BIRTHDAY (1913 – 1976)

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Fedor Grigor'evich Solinov, Professor, Lenin Prize Laureate and Laureate of the State Prize of the USSR, was one of the greatest specialists in the glass industry in 1950–1970s.

Fedor Grigor'evich was born in 1912 into a peasant family with many children in the village of Shchelkanovo in Volodarskii rayon in Gor'kovskaya Oblast'. At the age of 16, on his own, he went to Moscow, where he entered the Moscow Chemical Technology Institute, from which he graduated in 1934 as a heat-engineer in the silicate industry. Also in 1934, after working for a short time at the Odintsovo works Fedor Grigor'evich was sent to work in the heat-engineering laboratory at the State Experimental Institute of Glass (now GIS). In 1936 he entered the D. I. Mendeleev Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute to do postgraduate work and conducted scientific research under Professor I. I. Kitaigorodskii, who was the head of the Department of Glass. The young scientist's first paper was published in 1940 in the proceedings of the Institute of Glass.

At the beginning of WWII Fedor Grigor'evich voluntarily entered the Kazan' Military Demining Academy; after graduation he was sent to the front to serve in a front-line army. At the end of the war he was serving as a captain and commander of a demining unit.

For his work during and after the war F. G. Solinov was awarded nine orders and medals of the USSR, including Order of the Red Star and Order of WWII of Degrees I and II.

After the war, in 1945, Fedor Grigor'evich returned to the Institute of Glass and worked as a senior member of the staff. F. G. Solinov worked for 30 years at the Scientific-Re-



search Institute of Glass, advancing from engineer in the heat-engineering laboratory to Institute Director, a position to which he was appointed in 1953.

F. G. Solinov spent his entire career working in the glass industry, to whose development he devoted all his rich knowledge, enormous energy and experience. F. G. Solinov's fundamental work on the degassing of molten glass, improving the design of glassmaking furnaces and developing new methods of boat-free drawing of sheet glass gained wide recognition and deep admiration from scientists and industrial workers in our country and abroad — Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

While studying the different stages of glassmaking, F. G. Solinov and his followers provided physical substantiation for a rational way to intensify the

degassing and fining processes for all types commercial glasses and to stabilize drawing processes on vertical glass sheet drawing machines and with the boat-free method of drawing.

In their works, F. G. Solinov and his many students have generalized in the form of mathematical models the thermal and hydrodynamic processes occurring during the formation of a glass ribbon. These fundamental principles found wide application in subsequent research and in practical applications in our country and abroad.

During the period when F. G. Solinov served as Director of the Institute of Glass the most eminent scientists in the our country worked there — Drs. O. K. Botvinik, S. M. Brekhovskikh, I. D. Tykachinskii, N. V. Okhotin, N. V. Solomin, M. S. Aslanova and others. Fundamental research on the physical-chemical properties of glass-based materials appeared, advanced technological processes for processing them were developed, low-alkali, phosphate, chalcogenide

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glasses and new types of articles made from organic materials were created — glass tubes, glass insulators, fused refractories and others. These works were performed in close collaboration with industry and the State Optics Institute, the Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, and others.

Still the Deputy Director of the State Institute of Glass, F. G. Solinov was awarded the State Prize of the USSR for fulfilling a state contract to armor I. V. Stalin's automobile.

As a member of a group of scientists F. G. Solinov was awarded the Lenin Prize of the USSR for the development of articles made of sital.

Full-well knowing the need for geographic expansion of scientific research in the country, F. G. Solinov put much effort into organizing affiliates of the head institute in the cities Gus'-Khrustal'nyi, Saratov and Tula. This made it possible to expand scientific research considerably and bring science to industry.

Over many years Fedor Grigor'evich skillfully combined his scientific work with teaching. As a professor at the All-Union Correspondence Institute of Civil Engineering (since 1970) F. G. Solinov trained many hundreds of silicate engineers and a large group highly trained specialists — Candidate's of Science. He is a coauthor of a domestic text-

book on glass technology and a handbook of glass production and the author of a number of monographs serving as a very valuable textbook for students and technologists working in industry and scientific institutions. Some of F. G. Solinov's works have been translated into other languages. For many years Fedor Grigor'evich actively participated in sociopolitical and science-social work. He was a member of the Scientific Council on the Physical-Chemical Foundations for New Heat-Resistant Inorganic Materials at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Scientific Council of the State Committee on Science and Engineering for New Inorganic Materials and Coatings Based on Refractory Compounds, Vice President of the USSR – Ireland Society, a member of the Editorial Council of Stroiizdat and, for many years, a member of the editorial board of the journal *Glass and Ceramics*.

Workers in the glass and allied industries knew Fedor Grigor'evich Solinov not only as an outstanding scientist and highly skilled specialist but also as an excellent comrade and fascinating human being, always kind to people. His two sons — Evgenii and Vladimir — have followed in their father's footsteps, graduating from the D. I. Mendeleev Moscow Chemical Technology Institute (now Russian Chemical Technology University) and now working in the glass industry.